

# FARMER AND PLANTER.

FARMERS AND CREDIT.

THIS IS A MILLSTONE OF EVER-INCREASING WEIGHT ABOUT THE NECK OF THE FARMER.

While the present financial condition of this southern country is anything but satisfactory, and the crop outlook is not very encouraging, there is one point that stands out in bold relief. We may differ on many of the names and remedies for our troubles, but we can all agree upon this one—it is easier to borrow money than it is to pay it.

By borrowing money we wish to insure all debt-making. If you buy on time, it is only another way of borrowing. It is easier to buy on a credit than it is to pay as you go.

Necessities may have much to do with farmers making purchases on time, but necessity does not always drive us to make these contracts.

We are apt to try to reason ourselves into believing that we must do so. That we can not do without the articles purchased on time, but we very often deceive ourselves. If purchases are refused the credit we desire, we very often find that we get along about as well without the things we thought necessary. And when pay-day comes around and we have the money and no debt to pay, we are better off.

Many a time we could do just as well without the guano we buy on time unless we are able to pay for it. The same is true about one-half we buy on time. We could do without it.

These guano notes, then notes, mortgages and open accounts, hang like a weight around the neck of our energies.

There is a great difference in the spirit of the man who is toiling to pay off a debt and the man who is anxious to get money to enjoy it when he gets it.

The debts we make have depressed us until we hardly respect ourselves, and hardly feel worthy of the respect of others.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. We recognize that credit is or ought to be the market value of character when placed upon this basis and used with care, it is the very life-blood of commerce.

To buy real estate or some permanent property on time at a fair value and at reasonable interest is all right, but the indiscriminate purchase of all kinds of farm supplies, goods and notions is all wrong.

It is suicidal for a farmer to buy corn, flour, meat and such like on time; he should grow these to use and to sell. His folly for a farmer to buy dry goods, made of cotton at enormous percentages, on time and devote all his energies to growing cotton to sell less than cost.

This would never be the case if the farmer paid cash and owned the crops they made.

The farmers who make a living at home and sell a surplus are always in comfortable circumstances.—Southern Cultivator.

## THE TIME TO DO IT.

Now is the Time to Remove Weeds From Land From Which Crops Have Been Taken.

It is the part of wisdom to prepare for the evil when it may come. While the soldiers slept the enemy took the city." The farmer not only has to fight every-day battles with the powers of natural evils on the farm, but if he should lessen his labors for the future year he must now in this year commence the work. It is said that "a pound of preventive is worth a ton of cure." This is on the rule that "a stitch in time saves nine." A shovel of dirt or a cart load of sod used in time will prevent a "crevasses" in the lower Mississippi delta, that when not prevented, destroys millions of dollars' worth of property. "A stitch in time save nine." This is mighty true, and is an object lesson that the world should not be slow to learn.

But what I thought of when I took pen and tablet in hand was the weeds in garden and field that now cover the ground in the place where useful crops grow. The summer will soon be past, and autumn leaves will fall; the cabbage rows are still there, but are ragged and rotting; the butter-beans still hold doubtful ground, contested by the "keerless weeds" and crab-grass." If you want clean fields next year, now is a good time to cut up sprouts and dig up docks and all evil "members" of ground that have a lifetime of more than one year. About the meanest thing that is seen is a garden on the farm, or in a city lot, filled with "keerless" weeds and "eralgrass" in the place where stood the rows of peas and bunch beans, and lettuce and turnip greens. These weeds are bad ones, and one good, healthy "keerless" weed will produce enough seed to plant five acres with a full crop.

As soon as your early vegetables are off the ground, prepare the ground and plant a second crop or sow turnips. You can raise two crops of a number of vegetables the same year from the seed of the first crop; you can raise a second crop of beans and carrots and some other vegetables from seed of the first crop.

About the meanest thing that a mean housekeeper and farmer in town or country can show you is a garden filled with a growth of ripe weeds when October's frost comes, with enough seed to fill a thousand-acre farm. One way not to have weeds is to have no seed to grow; another way is to kill them by hoe and plow while young, and the poorest way is to gather and burn them. Keep ground clear of weeds this year, and you will have less weeds and work next year. There is no man who has a garden patch or corn patch but can prevent a wilderness of ripe weeds in his patch; without it, maybe, the man who is poor enough not to have horse or cow, but rich enough to have a half dozen children and a quarter dozen hogs.—Our Farmers' Home Journal.

Even in winter feeding the sheep silage has more influence upon the milk flow than the grain ration, showing that while grain has its function to perform in the food economy, it does not by any means make a com-

## HOW TO MAKE CATTLE PAY.

One Who Has Had Experience and is Writing That Others Should Profit By It.

I have been raising beef cattle for the last three years and have found it more profitable than dairying. Dairying is half right if farmers are fixed for it. It you have dairy cows and creameries close by and a hay to take the milk to the creamery, then stay in the business. But nineteen out of every twenty beef cattle, I have tried it with four success, is like attempting to get training horses from draft mares. It is very true that there are some good milkers among the Durham and other beef cows, but how many farmers sell off their poor milkers and buy good ones? Not one out of 20. Why? Because a good milker is too high in price, and how many of us have tested to find out if the cow is worth buying or not? Furthermore, if we had a tester and started out to buy cows and drove into a farmer's yard, would we ask him his price on the cow first, or would we ask him to let us rest her first? He will put a price on her all right, but don't show your tester unless you have a good team.

Now I think my plan a good one for the average farmer. My herd consists of half-blood Durhams and half-native as we call them, I have 12 cows. Out of the 12 I find I have six good butter cows, I take a cowboy or Pealed Angus bull and put him with the 12 cows. I have them come in April if I can take the calves from my six good milkers and put them on the other six poor milkers along with their own. Each cow has two calves. I then milk out six good cows and make a nice lot of butter.

I keep my calves in the barn from the time they are born until they are sold, never letting them out. They run in the basement for exercise. I only let them seek in the morning and evening. Before milking I run them in a box stall, shut them in there until I milk my six cows. I then let the cows I have milked out. The calves are turned out of the box stall and in less than one week the strange calves will run to their foster mothers without any bother. When they are done suckling, drive them into the bay stall again and turn all the cows out on pasture. Give the calves all the eat and earn meal they will eat. Have it in a bay where they can get it at all times. Give them a little hay and corn fodder and they will be ready for the butcher at any time.

One advantage in using a Galloway bull is that their calves mature quicker than those of any other breed, and by selling them when they are eight or nine months old we get rid of them before winter sets in. Last fall I sold eight month old for \$4.15 per 100. This is more than some two-year-olds are worth. A black hornless calf of either of these breeds always tops the list.

What letter gives a lover the mittens? An O.

What letter is above your ankle? An E.

What letters remind you of a flower? Your O's.

What three letters are your foes? Your N M E's.

What size of letter promotes good health? X R size.

What letters should physicians use in their practice? Q R.

What two letters can you make 60 of? I X, to be sure.

What letters should be used in pepering sentences? K N.

What one must you get to visit Europe? U must cross the C.

What letters must one select to enjoy repose? H must take his E's.

What letter ought you to bestow on your blind grandmother? Letter C.

What color must E be to always be prompt? Red, for then it will always be red-E.

What letter must a friend bid you search for when he praises the weather? Find A.

What gender will render B a goddess? Masculine, for it will then be prompt? Red, for then it will always be red-E.

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## DROPPING THEIR TITLES.

The present year and coming have never yet traveled incognito.

The king of Sweden travels as Count de Haas. It was under this title that he stayed at Cannes last spring.

The king of the Belgians travels as Count Rivestein, invariably putting up at his hotel in Paris with far less bustle than that which the arrival of an ordinary foreign count would entail.

Queen Natalie, of Servia is never so pleased as when she throws off her royal titles for awhile and assumes one of the many appellations of lower rank to which she is entitled.

It has become a recognized custom for a royal personage, when traveling beyond the boundary of his own country, to adopt for the time being such a title as he may select, of a lower rank than that which by birth he has.

The prince of Wales has several incognito titles, the earl of Chester being, perhaps, the one he uses most frequently. He has sometimes traveled as duke of Cornwall, Earl Carrick and Baron Renfrew. Princess Beatrice takes the title of Lady Carisbrooke since her appointment as governess of the Isle of Wight on the death of her husband.

There is infinite pathos in the sight of a refined-looking, sad-faced woman who moves quietly about Paris during her frequent visits, clad in the black, trailing robes which show that she is a widow and bereaved mother. This is Comtesse de Pierrefonds, who assumes the title as her incognito, but whom the world knows best as Eugenie, ex-empress of the French.

Queen Victoria takes her incognito title from her favorite residence. As the countess of Balmoral she now visits the sunny shores of France each year.

Without the many happy recollections connected with her Scottish home influenced her decision in the matter, for ever since 1854, she has assumed the style of the châtelaines of Balmoral when abroad; before that date she traveled as countess of Kent, which title the duchess of Edinburgh, since 1874, has occasionally assumed when in England.

The capital invested in the places of amusement in London is a little short of £4,000,000, without reckoning places like the Crystal Palace and the Albert Hall.

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## STORY SOUNDED WELL.

But There Was Reason to Believe That It Was Not Wholly True.

"When I first went west," tells a retired iron-monger, who never does nothing in the world except to move the lawn and get the trees in the lawn at night, "I had a maimed hand saved my life."

"Is that so?" asked the visiting neighbor, who knew that this form of invitation would be sufficient to insure the story.

"Yes, that is so," said the visitor, "but that's not the first finger when I was a boy I wouldn't be here now. Jim Dixon and me were trouting with the Indians. We exchanged heads, took jewelry and bright calico for furs. All the Indians were not gone then and we did a good business."

"I have been a recognized custom for a royal personage, when traveling beyond the boundary of his own country, to adopt for the time being such a title as he may select, of a lower rank than that which by birth he has."

"The king of the Belgians travels as Count Rivestein, invariably putting up at his hotel in Paris with far less bustle than that which the arrival of an ordinary foreign count would entail."

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